



PERISCOPE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FORMER INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS

VOL. V, NO. 4, FALL 1980

Best Ever Convention Elects Maury President

Gen. Stewart is New Chairman of Board

At a stimulating and well-attended National Convention which all agreed was the best AFIO has put on to date, the 250 members attending elected The Honorable John M. Maury as our new President replacing John Blake, retiring after one year's service during which he injected new energy and dedication into the work of the National Headquarters. (See within for a summary of Jack Maury's distinguished career in intelligence.) The Convention also named Major General Richard Stewart, USAF (Ret.), as the new Chairman of the Board of Directors. Gen. Stewart is former Chief of Intelligence for SAC and Deputy Chief of DIA.

Meeting October 3rd and 4th at the Holiday Inn, Tyson's Corner, Virginia, the Convention also adopted a series of strong resolutions on issues of concern to members, notably urging passage of the act to protect the identity of intelligence agents, an act to punish the unauthorized disclosure of information on sources and methods and enactment of "simple and concise legislative charters for all intelligence agencies."

The Convention also heard a report on the condition of CIA and of the intelligence community from the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, The Honorable Frank Carlucci, who noted a dramatic change for the better in the general climate of opinion regarding intelligence and proclaimed that the 1980's will be an era of renewed strength and vigor for intelligence work. Although there are many problems remaining to be solved, which he described in some detail (see within for a full report), Mr. Carlucci pronounced himself confident that given time and good will they would be solved.

A highlight of the Convention was the rousing and inspirational talk by Lt. General Vernon Walters, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, to the large group attending the final banquet. General Walters stressed the theme, which can always bear repetition, of intelligence as the country's first line of defense in an increasingly dangerous world and summoned the assembled members to do all in their power to support and advance the vital work of the entire community.

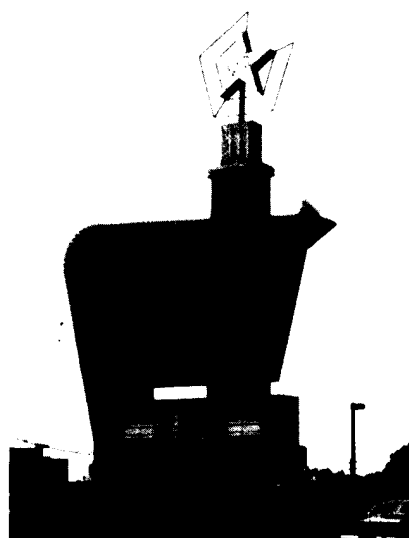
Also of great interest were two discussion panels dealing with the work of the KGB and its satellite services and with the world-wide threat of terrorism. The first panel featured the Czech defector Dr. Ladislav Bittman who

worked for 14 years in the Czech intelligence service before defecting in 1968. He stressed the massive disinformation program of the Communist services and its frequent successes in exploiting the gullibility of the public against U.S. interests and those of its allies.

Another panel of great interest featured spokesmen from the FBI and the State Department and, as an added attraction, retired British Colonel Jonathan Hall-Tipping, who had a variety of assignments during his career, including the British Defense Intelligence Liaison Staff, which he headed. Col. Hall-Tipping now lives in the Washington area and is on his way to becoming an American citizen. The discussion focused on the terrorist threat and the type of measures the U.S. and other countries are taking in the attempt to deal with it. A highlight came during the discussion period when a debate took place on the exact degree of Soviet responsibility and sponsorship for terrorist activity around the world. Captain Richard Bates, our Vice President, moderated the panel skilfully.

An issue of considerable general interest discussed at the convention was the implications of the Snepp case for retired intelligence professionals explained by the CIA General Counsel, Daniel Silver. Mr. Silver announced the

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DDCI Carlucci Says the Difficult Days Are Over But Problems Remain

In an important review of the present status of the intelligence community, the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence Frank C. Carlucci told the members attending Convention '80 that the difficult days of the 1970s have been left behind but problems remain related to the substantive work of intelligence rather than the formerly trying question of public support.

In his survey of these problems Carlucci focused first on political support which, he underlined, has been greatly improved by the favorable shift in public attitudes. "It is much easier," he said, "to go to the Congress now than it was formerly . . . In Congressional hearings people are now saying, 'What more can we do to help you? What do you need?' . . . One of the most satisfying occurrences for an intelligence organization is to have the country's political leaders use its product. I can assure that never in my experience has our product been in greater demand."

Turning to managerial problems, the DDCI noted that the Executive Committee composed of all the Directorates is taking hold and producing effective decisions. Co-operation between CIA and the Department of State has improved and some nagging long-standing issues are on their way to a solution.

As an indication of the health of CIA, Carlucci offered some details on recruitment. Some 98,000 individuals inquired about employment in FY 1980. Of these, 1458 were actually hired, giving the Agency the opportunity to be highly selective in its recruitments. Procedures for hiring professionals have been significantly speeded up, reducing delays to 2 or 3 months from the previous average of about 11 months. Moreover, he stated that the retention rate of professionals by the Agency is now the highest in the government, attrition standing at about 7% annually compared to 13% to 15% in the rest of government.

A critical management problem remains the retention of senior professionals, a goal affected by the freeze on salaries, which holds the top management layer to the same figure as those in the middle level. When you add to this the growing risks of overseas service and a retirement system where the benefits grow faster if you retire than if you stay on the job, the dimensions of the problem become apparent. The agency has attacked it by creating a Senior Intelligence Service which parallels the Senior Executive Service created in the rest of the government. The new system provides bonuses for high level performance of up to 20% of salaries.

Finally, Mr. Carlucci turned to possibly the major continuing problem of the CIA today, the protection of sources and methods in an age of openness. "Let's face it," he said, "our country is becoming known throughout the world as a country with a government that can't keep a secret." He then broke the problem down into its various parts, beginning with the impact of the Freedom of Information Act. Although CIA is protected by exemptions which permit it to refuse information it believes would be harmful, the sheer volume of requests, now running at 4,000 a year, makes it inevitable that mistakes will be made. Furthermore, refusals can be appealed to any Federal Court in the country and with some 400 judges eligible to hear appeals there is no certainty of what the finding might be. Secondly, FOIA also in-

troduces the 'mosaic' problem—the situation where the Agency, not knowing what other information the requestor may have, could unwittingly fill in a gap for him which proves highly damaging. With this introduction, Carlucci went on to say that he had a particular message for the group from the Directorate of Operations: "Please ask them not to talk to journalists."

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Deputy Director of Central Intelligence Frank J. Carlucci, addressing Convention '80.

(cont. from page 1)

promulgation of a new CIA policy on clearance requirements for the writings and public statements of people who have signed a CIA secrecy agreement. (This policy and Silver's remarks are discussed in more detail elsewhere in this issue.)

Toward the end of the second day, former CIA officer Wilfred Koplowitz addressed the convention on the results of a study he recently completed on the teaching of intelligence at American colleges and universities. (See within for a more detailed report.) Mr. Koplowitz completed the study on behalf of the National Intelligence Study Center and had some interesting and significant findings to present to the group.

The convention heard reports from all the officers of the Association and from various chapter representatives. Elections were held for officers, re-electing the present list with the exception of the President, and to fill the vacancies in the Board of Governors. Mrs. Clare Booth Luce and David Attlee Phillips were re-elected to the Board and three new members were chosen: Major Gen. Richard Stewart, USAF (ret.) (also named Chairman), John F. Blake and Lyman Kirkpatrick.

Our retiring Chairman of the Board and founder, David A. Phillips, ended the formal sessions with a talk in which he summarized the progress of AFIO over the six years since its founding. He found many things to be pleased with in the work of AFIO and the change in the public attitudes during that period but also noted that there are challenges in plenty for all of us in the years immediately ahead.

Teaching Intelligence— Campus Interest Grows

Following is a distillation of remarks made to the convention by Mr. Wilfred Koplowitz, author of the educational survey described.

Students and professors in American colleges and universities are addressing with fresh interest and vigor the intelligence factor in national security policy. This enhanced appreciation is expressed in academic courses and associated research. Several retired professional intelligence officers are engaged in teaching, but, for the most part, the evolving curriculum is being developed by younger academics without practical intelligence experience. They bring, nevertheless, strong enthusiasm and instructional skills to bear.

Whether, where, how, how well and by whom courses on intelligence are being taught in institutions of higher learning is critically important to the profession. Former intelligence officers may argue about whether first-class practitioners are born or made, but the relevance of the university forum for shaping attitudes, acquiring data and building analytical equipment seems clear.

This reality prompted the National Intelligence Study Center (NISC), under the presidency of AFIO member Dr. Ray Cline, to sponsor a survey of academic courses on intelligence. The project was conducted by AFIO member Wilfred Koplowitz who authored the manuscript just published by NISC.

The Survey Report covers course concepts, content, bibliography, teaching methodology, needs for improved teaching aids; it offers observations about the state of play in teaching intelligence and an agenda for developing instructional materials. Among the requirements is greater use of visiting, professional expertise in the classroom. AFIO members should be able to assist in this regard and there are plans to facilitate such activity. An appendix lists names, addresses and course descriptions from information provided by respondents many of whom have furnished syllabi for exchange.

AFIO members may obtain the Report by sending a check or money order for \$3.75 to the National Intelligence Study Center, Suite 805, 1015 Eighteenth St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Reproduced below is a brief excerpt from the Report. It summarizes key statistics and findings.

Approximately 500 questionnaires were mailed to colleges and universities, all but a few within the United States. We received 165 replies from 162 institutions. 69 replies identified or mentioned courses totally devoted to intelligence or with intelligence components; 85 stated that no courses related to intelligence were offered; and 11 acknowledged the survey but gave no additional information.

We identified 27 courses taught at 24 institutions exclusively devoted to intelligence (termed "whole intelligence courses" in this report). This figure does not include courses taught at the U.S. Government senior service and professional schools which offer extensive work in the field.

(cont. on next page)



The entire membership owes thanks to the following for their hard work and excellent results in planning and running Convention '80.

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AFIO MEMBER ROBERT SIX ELECTED TO AVIATION HALL OF FAME

AFIO takes some pride in advising members that fellow-member Robert F. Six, founder of Continental Airlines, has been elected to the Aviation Hall of Fame. Our congratulations to Bob, who has been an aviation pioneer throughout his long career.



We provide below the answers to the trivia quiz which appeared in the last issue of PERISCOPE. The winner was Clarence W. Schmitz who is pictured above returning to the AFIO treasury the money he won.

1. In May 1975.
2. Harry S. Truman (1947).
3. U.S. Air Force General Joseph Carroll.
4. A U.S. Navy officer, author and lecturer. After several tours of duty in Japan, Zacharias became Director of Naval Intelligence in 1942.
5. Allen W. Dulles.
6. General Staff.
7. Yes, in a way. Immediately following World War II, Kissinger, as an enlisted man, taught German at the Army Intelligence School in Oberammergau, Germany.
8. David A. Phillips, *inter alia* in a statement to the Church Committee and included in Annex II, Volume I, of the committee report.
9. False. The CIA cannot arrest anyone; but the KGB is not so restricted.
10. Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii.
11. False, even though the statement has been made and widely accepted in recent years. In fact, the event, as well as the underlying issues, drew considerable comment, some of it remarkably perceptive.
12. False, The Pike Committee report was never officially released.
13. Before the Revolutionary War. The inventor, Sir James Jay, sent quantities of it from England to his brother, John Jay, in New York, as a means of transmitting secret intelligence.
14. Herbert O. Yardley.
15. False. A total of no less than 13 government-sponsored reports, surveys and investigations, aimed entirely or in part at American intelligence organizations, predated the Rockefeller Commission Report. Among them were the Hoover, Doolittle, Murphy and Katzenbach reports.

(cont. from preceding page)

Whole intelligence courses are, for the most part, structured as "surveys" and cover a large terrain from history to current organization, from the intelligence cycle to policy requirements, from the law to problems of morality and ethics.

50 courses are organized around broader, more traditional concepts which contain "components" specifically devoted to the intelligence process or some facet thereof. In addition, 15 correspondents referred to, but did not cite, specifics of other courses which deal, in part, with some aspect of intelligence. The courses in this category are offered at a total of 42 institutions. In many instances the intelligence components are substantial and, in others, tangential. Courses on foreign policy and national security are the most frequently used rubrics for intelligence components.

Sixty-four institutions responded negatively. In a number of these cases, it is likely that the individual respondent failed to check all pertinent sources and that some existing courses in these institutions do, in fact, address "intelligence" *inter alia*.

Twenty-one institutions in the above "negative" category expressed some interest in developing courses, in learning the survey results, and/or in communicating on the subject of "teaching intelligence" at some future time.

One semester is the normal duration of whole intelligence courses. Only one full-year course was reported.

Student enrollment ranges from 15 for courses holding to a strict seminar format to more than 100 for the straightforward lecture course. Average enrollment in combined lecture/discussion classes is between 30 and 50. Strong student interest was noted in several responses which referred to "oversubscription."

There is no bibliographic consensus, except perhaps on the utility of the Church Committee Reports, on the need for annotated teaching-oriented bibliographies, and on the potential value of case studies as an educational device. Literature in academic use covers the full spectrum from practitioner memoirs and essays, to expose and critique from insiders and outside investigators, to the fruits of the limited scholarship applied in the past as well as a smattering of intelligence fiction. Approximately 40 books make up the composite working bibliography of academic intelligence courses, i.e., publications used in at least one of the reported courses.

Our Thanks To . . .

Hayden Channing
Tucson, AZ
James Deering Danielson
Brooker, FL

For special financial contributions.

The CIA's Policy on Reviews of Publications Explained by General Counsel

Daniel Silver, the CIA's chief legal officer, explained current policy on pre-publication review. The Supreme Court decision in the case of Frank Snepp has ended the controversy over the enforceability of the secrecy agreements signed by CIA employees, Mr. Silver pointed out, making clear, at last, what the law is. The secrecy agreements can and will be enforced. While the CIA must insist on an effective opportunity to review, within reason, all relevant material to be published by former employees, it has only one right: to remove classified information before it has been widely distributed to unauthorized people. It has no right of censorship; specifically, it cannot prevent anyone from a free expression of opinion. Conversely, the attitude of the former employee is not a relevant factor in the enforcement process; there can be no selective or discriminating treatment of ex-employees who want to publish intelligence-related materials.

The policy itself is designed not only to clarify the review requirements for those who want to write, but also to limit the number of manuscripts submitted to the CIA's review board. It includes the following major points:

(1) When a person bound by the secrecy agreement has prepared material for public disclosure that mentions intelligence data or activities or is based on classified information, or has caused it to be prepared by someone else, it must be submitted.

(2) The category of the material, or the method of disclosure, makes no difference in principle; fiction, which can be used to camouflage fact, is affected as well as non-fiction; articles, letters to the editor and scholarly papers are, depending on their contents, as much subject to review as books. Also included are oral statements if they are actually prepared for public disclosure; if they are extemporaneous, as in news interviews, panel discussions or off-the-cuff speeches, they are of course exempted, even though the speaker remains liable for any unauthorized disclosure of classified data that may occur in the course of his oral presentation.

(3) The CIA is not interested in material dealing with neutral subjects, nor about national policy matters if the writer or speaker deals with it *from the perspective of an outside observer without purporting to rely on classified or intelligence information.*

Mr. Silver invited everyone concerned to discuss any questions or problems with the CIA. He made clear that no one should rely on views expressed by other than authorized Agency representatives.

A member speaking from the floor urged the speaker to be specially attentive to time-sensitive material, such as that prepared by columnists and others writing for newspapers, 90% of which should not be affected by the review requirement in any case. Mr. Silver indicated that the time pressure was understood and is being met by a "very rapid" review schedule—six hours or less.

In answer to another question from the floor, Mr. Silver acknowledged that there is, at this time, no government-wide policy on pre-publication review.

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On the related matter of books by former Agency employees, the DDCI pointed out that even the best-

intentioned book by an ex-officer raises eyebrows among people who cooperate with CIA around the world. This led him to make the flat statement that "there are no friendly books." (Comment: On this controversial statement there was some disagreement among the members present.) "If a person is going to write a book, and they have the right to write a book, they should not rationalize it by saying I am going to do something that will help the Agency."

Even more urgent, however, is the matter of protecting the identities of people in the Agency. Here Carlucci said that one aspect of the problem, improved cover, has been and is being worked on and some progress has been made. Legislative protection, however, is also urgent and here reliance is being placed on the Congress to complete action on the bill which has now been approved by both houses. The press on the whole remains opposed. "One editorial after another talks about the CIA stabbing the First Amendment in the back. The Department of Justice has examined the constitutionality of the proposed bill at great length, and they came out with the firm opinion that it is constitutional."

In conclusion, Carlucci ended on the upbeat. "I personally think we can solve all these problems in the 80s," he said. "The political support is coming. I think we can maintain the quality of our personnel. And, we are going to press just as hard as we can for the protection of sources and methods . . . The role an organization like AFIO plays is important . . . You have served your country well, and I know I can speak for all those still in the Agency when I say we are proud to be able to build on the traditions that you established so firmly in the Agency and in the Intelligence Community."



AFIO Membership Decals LAPEL PINS

Handsome gold, blue and red decals bearing the AFIO name and logo are now available. They are three inches in diameter. Order through the National office. Cost is one dollar.

Made of gold plate and cloisonne, the pin carries the AFIO logo. It is ½" in diameter and has three colors. Has clip-on backing. Price is \$3.00. Write National Headquarters.

The Legislative Front As Reported by John Warner

The subject of intelligence legislation, and of other legislation with an impact on intelligence personnel and activities, was addressed at Convention '80 by John Warner, former General Counsel of CIA, now AFIO's principal legal advisor, and credited by outgoing President John Blake with priceless service to the organization. To bring us up to date, Warner briefly retraced the development of charter legislation. Congressional investigations of intelligence activities in the middle of the past decade provided the impetus for successive lengthy drafts, largely concentrating on the prevention of abuses and on detailed procedural safeguards, and proving unwieldy as well as inappropriate. The 172-page bill introduced in this Congress as S.2284 was reduced to a five-page version attached to the Defense Authorization Bill (S.2597), which passed both houses of Congress and is certain to become law. Among other things, it will repeal the Hughes-Ryan Amendment by providing that only the Senate and House intelligence committees need to be notified of Covert Action projects.

Throughout the legislative process, Mr. Warner said, AFIO worked closely with the Congress, examined the drafts and made suggestions which had been used and appreciated by members of Congress and their staffs.

In contrast to the charter, the bill for the protection of the identity of intelligence personnel may be in trouble. The Justice Department, now in favor of the legislation, did not always support it. Amendments proposed by the Senate Judiciary Committee would emasculate the bill. At this point, it is not clear whether it will or will not be passed by the current Congress following the presidential election this year or whether the Judiciary Committee amendments will succeed.

The "graymail" problem—the threat of disclosure of classified sources and methods through discovery proceedings in court cases—has been tackled by legislation calling for systematic procedures under which defendants must indicate in advance what classified material would be requested as evidence, thereby making it possible to determine the desirability of a trial before going ahead with it. This is headed for certain approval. Other major legislation includes the intelligence authorization bill which, among other matters, gives the Director of Central Intelligence the authority to grant relief to employees whose careers were damaged by factors beyond their control, such as allegations of disloyalty, and providing gratuities for the families of employees injured as a result of risky intelligence activity or hostile action. An FBI charter bill was introduced and some hearings held, but the bill has not yet been reported out of committee. While the General Accounting Office Act of 1979, as introduced, had given the GAO wide-ranging authority to examine all kinds of government expenditures, the bill, as passed into law, includes a specific exemption for confidential and contingency funds used for intelligence purposes. Lastly, a separate intelligence charter bill (S.2929) has been introduced by a group of Senate Republicans. In Mr. Warner's view, it was poorly drafted, includes controversial provisions such as a separation between collection and analysis, and in its present form should be opposed.

In summary form, Mr. Warner discussed the significance of recent court cases. In the Humphrey/Truong espionage case, the court has confirmed the Constitutional authority of the President to obtain evidence by intercept. In a Freedom-of-Information suit brought by Morton Halperin against the CIA for its refusal to furnish data on confidential funds, the court has confirmed that a private citizen has no standing in such matters, even in an FOIA suit. The Snepp decision has affirmed the validity of secrecy agreements and pre-publication reviews and, importantly, determined that in cases of violation of such an agreement, all profits accruing to the author must be paid over to the government. Lastly, Philip Agee's Freedom-of-Information suit had the—for him—unhappy consequence of placing him within the reach of the American court system which he had evaded for so long. The Government filed a counter-claim asking for an injunction to require submission of all future manuscripts of books and articles, which has been granted.

Mr. Warner found it most encouraging that the American Bar Association, with its 286,000 members, has begun to exert a positive influence on intelligence legislation. In the next Congress, he predicted, our lawmakers will devote increasing attention to intelligence-related matters.



Jack Maury, our new President, was born in Charlottesville, Va and graduated from the University of Virginia and U of V Law School. He also attended Cornell University Russian Institute. He served in the Marine Corps, 1940-46, and retired as a Colonel in the Reserve. During the war he served for two years as Chief, U.S. Military Mission to North Russia at Murmansk. Maury was with CIA for 28 years. Among his assignments were Chief, Soviet Russia Division, Chief of Station, Athens and Legislative Counsel. In 1974-76 he was Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs. Since retirement he has been very active lecturing and writing.



The chowline at the Friday night buffet.



Bob Novak delivers the good news about the treasury



Jo Ann Jacobs



Bill and Barbara Colby



Bob Roth reports on the Advisory Committee



A typical row of conventioners



Bill Rhoads and Fred Nagle, the two youngest members present



Phil Klein, Sam Drakulich



Some of the hard-working ladies at the registration desk. L. to r., Alma Mattison, Helen Kleyla, Betty Belt, Marian Gaumont.



Maj. Gen. Dick Stewart our new Chairman of the Board



Walt Szumiuski, George Steitz



The head table at Saturday night's banquet



**Ruth and
Hans Moses**



Bill Katsirubas



**Bill Grady
Maggie Whittman**



**Liz and Charlie White, George
Wiggins, Rainey Weldon**



**The Florida Delegation: First row, Al Patti,
Bob Doud. Second row, John Smith,
unknown, Terry Davis, Stan Phillips**



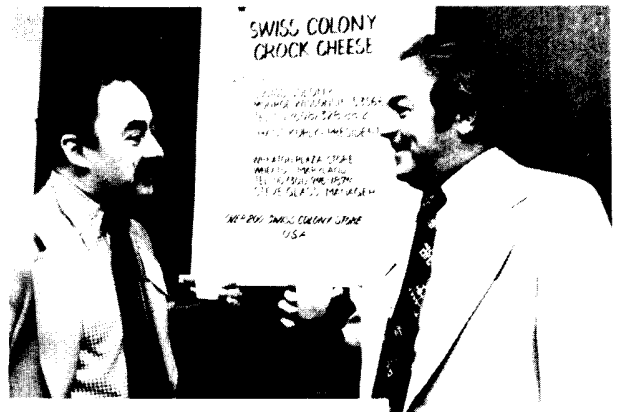
**Dominique
Van Steyn**



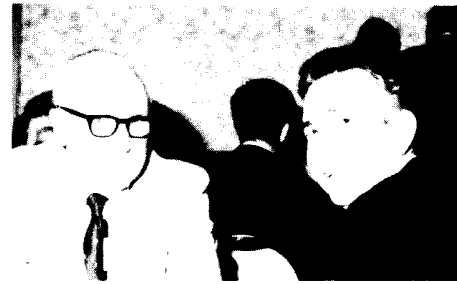
Mrs. Wilma Davis, Lt. Col. J. J. Davis, Jr., William Hezlep



Gen. Vernon Walters, Gen. John J. Davis



Dan Dorfman, Jack Coakley



Jack Maury, George Carey



Dick Helms, Jack Blake, Walter Pforzheimer



Tex Little, Bill McTeague

ON THE INTELLIGENCE BOOKSHELF . . .
Current books of interest to intelligence buffs and
watchers of the world scene. All reviews are by AFIO
members.

L. G. Shreve, *The Phoenix With Oily Feathers*, Durham, Moore Publishing Company, 1980, 268 p. \$10.95.

Publishers and writers are especially sensitive to literary judgements found in "trade" reviews—written for an audience of wholesale buyers, bookstore owners, and the people who acquire books for libraries. *Library Journal* has this to say about *The Phoenix With Oily Feathers*: "Credible, well written and surprisingly entertaining".

That this novel is a good read shouldn't be all that surprising. L. G. Shreve, whom many AFIO colleagues will remember as "Bill", has become another in the growing number of ex-intelligence professionals who have laid down cloak and dagger and taken up the pen. Whether being an ex-spy makes an author a better writer of spy fiction can be argued, and often is. But the ex-pros have an edge, especially in the credibility department, even when developing plot outlines in the now familiar genre of what happens if the Nazis come to life again; a familiar theme because it is found often in literature of late—and in real life, as well.

Bill Shreve is an experienced intelligence professional. He served as a Colonel on the combined Army-Navy staff of Admiral William F. Halsey in the South Pacific and, later, at Headquarters, U.S. Forces in China, with General Albert C. Wedemeyer. Shreve worked with Chiang Kai-shek on postwar planning in China. This led the Baltimore-born Shreve into a career with CIA, whence he retired after 20 years. He retired from the Agency, but not from intrigue.

The international intrigue and fast-paced action in *The Phoenix With Oily Feathers* (Byron: "Glory, like the phoenix 'midst her fires/Exhales her odours, blazes and expires . . .") opens when a retired CIA officer spots an old-time adversary, an unrepentant Nazi, skulking about the streets of Nantucket. The scene is not incongruous when we learn that the sighting occurs at a time when an attempt is to be made to salvage the Andrea Doria, which sank in 1965 off Nantucket, after a collision with a Swedish ship. The German villain believes the Andrea Doria carried to its grave a leaden casket containing the body of Martin Bormann. But Shreve's protagonist—General Gatewood Collins, former Nuremberg prosecutor and CIA official—soon begins to suspect that the casket contains a secret document which could be the key to a resurgence of Hitlerism among the many Nazis who believe Bormann is alive and hatching plots in South America.

The action accelerates when Collins, summoned back to duty by the Agency, plunges into dark international alleys he has explored in the past. His investigation takes him to Portofino, Paraguay, the Italian Lido, and Vienna. His fictional colleagues and enemies are adroitly cast among a gallery of real people, including Moshe Dayan, David Ben-Gurion and Chancellor Willy Brandt. The story contains scenes of sex and violence, but treats these diversions at a civilized arms-length. Then the story doubles back to its beginning for a stunning climax, an exciting air duel over the waters of Nantucket. The battle scene—to describe it in detail would be to rob the reader—is reminiscent of Alistair MacLean. The scene will be an appropriate finale should the book be made into a film, a notion which Columbia Pictures is entertaining.

Shreve keeps his prose lean and his plot tight. But better than anything else he manages to maintain suspense, through the final pages—even the final paragraphs—of this page-turnable thriller.

One interviewer asked Bill Shreve why he didn't start his writing career sooner. "I had to make a living," Shreve replied, "and I didn't know whether I could do it by writing. Of course I wish now that I had *always* been a writer, but—catch-22—if I *had* started out as a writer, then I wouldn't have the experiences I've had that are giving me something to write about.

Bill Shreve has other manuscripts in preparation. If they are as satisfying as *The Phoenix With Oily Feathers*, devotees of spy fiction will do well to reserve a space on their bookshelves for his future works.

—George Spelvin

Facing Reality by Cord Meyer, Harper & Row, New York, \$15.95

The author of this book, Cord Meyer, is surely one retired senior CIA officer who is entitled to his day before the court of public opinion in an effort to set the record straight. For the last ten years of his distinguished career, at a time when he was unable to answer publicly, he was subjected to a relentless series of personal attacks and "analyses," some of them highly scurrilous, purporting to explain

why a promising young writer and activist for idealistic causes in the 1940's became a major figure in the clandestine services of the U.S. Government and stayed with this commitment for well over two decades. In part this book is his own explanation of that decision and it is a sober, temperate and thoroughly convincing account of how such an apparent contradiction came about.

As it turns out, the contradiction is merely apparent. Cord Meyer's over-all aim and purpose remained the same throughout his career (which, of course, is by no means ended). It was to commit his personal energies and talents to the defense and, where possible, to the enlargement of freedom. He has remained faithful to that goal throughout more than three decades. What changed was the perspective of his critics, those who preened themselves on being liberal idealists but became bemused and confused about where the greatest threat to their ideals was coming from.

This trial by fire in the final decade of his public service was merely one of many hard blows the author absorbed and overcame in his private life as well as his public service. They began with a Japanese hand grenade that destroyed one eye and injured the other during the battle of Guam in 1944. This episode is beautifully retold in *Facing Reality* by the expedient of reprinting the prize-winning short story that Meyer later wrote describing the ordeal in fictional form. Among the other personal blows that fate delivered were the loss of his oldest son at nine years of age in a street accident and the murder of his first wife on the C & O Canal tow-path some years after their divorce. Finally, there was the strange episode at the very beginning of his career at CIA when he was placed on enforced leave to answer a farrago of loose charges against his loyalty—all of them eventually refuted to the entire satisfaction of the Agency. Only a profound stoic of deeply tempered metal could recount these tragedies as Cord Meyer does, straitforwardly, without self-pity or false emotionalism.

The author deals with these personal matters briefly and succinctly but devotes most of the book to the public affairs which have been his main concern throughout his public service. The first of these is to put on the record his own account of the various *causes celebres* he was involved in, beginning with his service on the staff of the Secretary of State at the San Francisco Conference which drafted the charter of the United Nations, his stint as head of both the American Veterans Committee and the World Federalists and his abandonment of a promising academic career to join the Central Intelligence Agency, eventually to head its activities dealing with international organizations.

A second purpose is to recount again, from his excellent vantage point, the facts and refute the many fictions that gained currency relating to the charges against the CIA for its actions in Chile, its alleged involvement in illegal activities (mail openings, assassination plots, domestic espionage). His detailed recounting of these episodes strikes this writer as eminently detached and fair-minded. He admits mistakes on his own part and even-handedly gives credit and lays blame, finding, in some cases, "atrocious judgment" on the part of CIA leadership, over-matched in others by the haste and vindictiveness of both press and Congressional committees. Through all of this, he is careful to limit the account he gives of agency activities to what is already known, for he is always aware of potential damage to on-going activities of any further revelations of matters that have remained secret up to now. Nevertheless, his review of the rights and wrongs of a decade or more of revelations is both useful and revealing for its care and sobriety as well as its authoritativeness.

Finally, Meyer turns in the latter part of the book to substantive analysis, tracing in some detail the development in the last twelve or fifteen years of a vastly increased worldwide Soviet threat. This he attributes to the enormous buildup in Soviet military strength together with the successful deployment of a new strategy exploiting the willingness of Cuba to provide military janissaries in remote areas of the world and a new capability to move quickly and quietly to exploit the various opportunities offered by the on-going turmoil in the so-called Third World. The description of Soviet strengths and strategies is accompanied by an analysis of the USSR's vulnerabilities and by a summary in broad terms of the capabilities and techniques of American intelligence in dealing with the Soviet challenge.

These various themes are handled with precision and authority. Cord Meyer has done an impressive job in this book of explaining not only himself but also the political and power factors defining the kind of world we live in and must cope with today as well as the means and policies necessary to do it.

—Douglas S. Blaufarb

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For help in preparing a volume of its World War II history entitled "The Secret War," Time-Life Books appeals to veterans of COI/OSS for graphic materials among their personal memorabilia—photos, maps, sketches and the like. If you have such materials and wish to make them available contact Time-Life Books, Inc., Alexandria, VA 22314, Tel (703) 960-5341. Ask for Charles S. Clark.

AFIO INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

1 Jan - 31 Aug 1980

(Based on Treasurer's Report to Convention)

INCOME

Regular Dues	\$33,275
Life Members	5,130
Industrial Members	3,000
Other Income	1,380
Total Income	\$42,785

EXPENSES

Salaries	\$19,258
Rent	2,800
Equipment	4,517
Printing	11,169
Postage	1,686
Office Supplies	1,441
Other Expenses	1,677
Total	\$42,658

Net Income \$ 127

Cash on Hand \$26,491

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The panel on the KGB. L. to r.: Bill Hood, Dr. Ray Cline, moderator, Ladislav Bittman, formerly of the Czech security service, and Harry Rositzke.

Book News

Helene Deschamps-Adams, the first president of the Florida S.E. chapter, writes that her book, *The Secret War of Helene de Champlain*, has been published in England and simultaneously in no less than 71 other countries. Unfortunately, the U.S. is not one of them. Readers who would like a copy must write to W. H. Allen, Publisher, Att: Hardback Sales, 44 Hill St., London, England W1X 8LB. The price is £5.95. According to Helene, the book is based on her experiences as an agent in the French underground and as an OSS officer.



The panel on terrorism. From l. to r.: Conrad Hassel, FBI, AFIO Vice President Dick Bates, moderator, Ambassador Quainton, State Department, Col. Jonathan Hall-Tipping, British Army (Ret.)

Resolutions Adopted by Convention '80

The following resolutions on a variety of subjects of intelligence interest were adopted after discussion by the members attending this year's convention.

RESOLUTION ON CHARTERS

WHEREAS the last two Congresses have considered legislation which would place into law charters for certain intelligence agencies which were replete with examples of micro-management and restrictive minutiae; and

WHEREAS it is the intent of certain members of Congress to re-introduce similar proposals in the next Congress; and

WHEREAS the Association of Former Intelligence Officers has consistently supported the concept of legislative charters for all intelligence agencies, which look forward to improving the effectiveness of intelligence;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of Former Intelligence Officers in Convention assembled on October 4, 1980 encourages Congress to pass, as amendments to the national Security Act of 1947, simple and concise legislative charters for all intelligence agencies.

RESOLUTION ON FBI EMPLOYEES

WHEREAS W. Mark Felt and Edward S. Miller are currently on trial in Federal court on charges of conducting searches and electronic surveillance of premises of persons associated with Weathermen extremist groups while employed by the FBI, and without securing judicial warrants; and

WHEREAS the Weathermen were publicly boasting of bombings of government offices and public places and threatening future bombings; and

WHEREAS the authorization and conduct of similar searches and surveillance was considered by many at that time to be within the law in order to prevent threats to property and lives;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of Former Intelligence Officers in convention assembled on October 4, 1980 deplors the indictment of W. Mark Felt and Edward S. Miller, who were respected public officials attempting to prevent crimes of violence damaging property and threatening lives by lawless terrorist groups.

RESOLUTION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

WHEREAS the Freedom of Information Act as applied to the intelligence community has seriously impaired the effectiveness of intelligence efforts; and

WHEREAS the inability of intelligence agencies to assure sources and institutions, both foreign and domestic, that the agencies have full control of identities and sensitive information due to the Freedom of Information Act has caused a substantial reduction of cooperation and the loss of many sources; and

WHEREAS the basic objectives of the Freedom of Information Act would still be served if the Act were amended to exclude specifically from its provisions sensitive operational files which are exempt from disclosure under the general provisions of the Act;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of Former Intelligence Officers in convention assembled on October 4, 1980 press upon the Congress the urgency of acting upon and passing legislation to exclude specifically from

the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act those files such as operational files which are exempt from disclosure by the Act.

RESOLUTION ON PROTECTING THE IDENTITIES OF INTELLIGENCE AGENTS

WHEREAS there is a concerted effort on the part of those who would destroy the United States intelligence services systematically to identify all U.S. intelligence operatives in other countries, an effort most graphically displayed in the periodical, *Covert Action Information Bulletin*; and

WHEREAS these disclosures are believed to have resulted in the murder of one CIA station chief and the machine-gunning of the home of another who was so identified; and

WHEREAS these disclosures have been based on classified and unclassified information gained from former U.S. Government employees and from individuals with no former access to classified information; and

WHEREAS these disclosures endanger the lives of U.S. intelligence operatives and seriously impair the effectiveness of intelligence activities;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Association of Former Intelligence Officers in convention assembled on October 4, 1980 calls upon Congress to enact legislation which would make it a criminal offense for any person to make such disclosure of the identity of a U.S. intelligence operative.

(Four additional resolutions will be reprinted in the next issue of *Periscope*.)

AFIO Chapter Activities

During the convention there were reports from many of the AFIO regional and state representatives. Stanton V. Phillips, Regional Coordinator for the Southeast and State Chairmen Lee E. Echols for California and Gerry Davis for Florida, delivered regional reports. Chapter reports were presented by Ed Streidle of the Pennsylvania Keystone Chapter, Al Patti for the Florida Satellite Chapter, William W. Buhl for the Central New York Chapter, Don Perry for the San Diego Chapter, Wendell "Tex" Little for the Lone Star Chapter in San Antonio, Derek A. Lee for the Greater New York Chapter and Fred Lewton for the Northeast Ohio Chapter.

The Gulf Coast Chapter in Houston was formed in August with approximately 30 members. Fred Rodell was elected President, Richard Partch Vice-President, Ben Hynes Treasurer and M.A. Ruebright Secretary. Richard A. Grant, the Chairman for Montana, writes that on 26 September the Montana Chapter held its meeting in Missoula with Ray Peers attending and elected Thomas Nicholson President and Norman Larum Secretary/Treasurer.

During the convention and by correspondence we have had interest expressed in starting Chapters in Georgia, Arizona and Philadelphia. We will be in touch with the AFIO members who are undertaking the organization of these new Chapters and look forward to reporting progress in the next issues of *Periscope*.

The By-Laws for the Central New York and Greater New York Chapters were approved by the AFIO Board of Directors as required by AFIO By-Laws.

From the President's Desk—A Report from Jack Maury

Taking over a new job is like moving into a new house. No sooner does the novelty of new surroundings begin to fade than a thousand undetected or unforeseen inadequacies, defects, irritants and inconveniences rise up to challenge the ingenuity or try the patience of the new tenant. However, an examination of the current AFIO wheelhouse by this new tenant reveal an amazing absence of such problems. Or maybe not so amazing when one recalls the legendary administrative talents of Jack Blake. Certainly he and his colleagues on the Executive Committee and the Advisory Council along with Vice President Dick Bates, Treasurer Bob Novak, et al., have built on the foundations laid by Dave Phillips and the earlier officers and volunteers who worked with him a healthy and smooth-running organization well equipped to fulfill our commitment to "promote public understanding of the role of intelligence."

Nothing could better illustrate AFIO's current good health than the shining success of this year's convention. The overwhelming consensus of those present was that by every standard—attendance, programs, arrangements—this was the most successful convention to date, for which John Davis, Bob Roth and their co-workers deserve our lasting gratitude.

And now to look ahead. There's little doubt that the 1980's will confront the Nation in general, and our intelligence agencies in particular, with challenges as serious as any in our history, including those of the Civil War and the two World Wars. Our major adversary has the capability for a sudden and massive attack on our homeland; the "Third World" on which we are vitally dependent for critical resources is in turmoil, no doubt nourished and exploited by our sworn enemies; the allies on whom we relied to hold the line in the early days of World War I and World War II until we could effectively mobilize are no longer in a position to do so; and the overall military balance, in terms of both strategic and conventional forces, is steadily shifting to our disadvantage.

In such circumstances a number of remedies are called for, political, economic and military. But in terms of cost-effectiveness, early results and common prudence none can be more responsive to the national needs than the strengthening of our intelligence agencies and freeing them of ill-conceived obstacles to the performance of their responsibilities. It is precisely because of the deterioration in our relative military position that we must increasingly rely on our eyes, ears and wits—our intelligence community—to remain alive and healthy. Without good intelligence these days we are a blind giant stumbling through an uncharted minefield. Bromley Smith, whom many will recall from his years on the NSC Staff a while back, put it as well as anybody when he said "Perhaps the greatest danger to peace in our time would be an ill informed American President."

But good intelligence isn't worth much unless we act on it. Any President of the United States, whatever his politics, needs as many of the tools of foreign policy as we can provide him. Often the most effective of these, in terms of both avoiding bloodshed and meeting the requirements of national security, are those undertaken covertly. It is in this area that some of the sharpest con-

troversies have arisen regarding our intelligence operations, and these have led to what has been aptly called our "unilateral disarmament" in covert action.

AFIO's role, then, seems clear. On the basis of our collective experience and judgement we must try to promote a better public understanding of, and support for, our intelligence agencies as they face the kind of problems I've mentioned. In doing so we'll need the participation of a growing membership; we'll have to keep up with what's going on in the press and speak up through letters and articles where we find distortions and falsehoods; we have a similar problem in trying to dispel misconceptions in the academic community; and we have a major role to play in working with the appropriate committees of the Congress. There has been a marked improvement in the political climate on the Hill lately, and John Warner and Walter Pforzheimer have done a superb job in helping to head off several legislative monstrosities recently. But our intelligence agencies are still crippled by certain provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, and they desperately need effective legislation to protect intelligence sources and methods and the identities of covert personnel.

So there's plenty to be done—let's do it!

AFIO ACKNOWLEDGES WITH GRATEFUL THANKS THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF THE FOLLOWING CORPORATE SPONSORS IN STAGING CONVENTION '80:

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